

stronger and more carefully fitted than that for an ordinary well.

A No. 6 Douglas pump costs £5 5s., and when a man gets handy at putting them down, fifteen shillings or a pound will cover the expense of driving them. Certainly no one ought to be without a good supply of water in his paddocks in summer when he can bring it up from a depth of 30 feet for, say, £6 10s. Most of the waterholes one sees are so filthy and impure in summer that it is enough to poison the milk, and to bring disease on and poison the blood of the animals who drink it. If animals have foul water we must expect fluke and pleuro. My cattle will not go even to waterholes supplied from springs when they can get the pure water in the troughs; and they drink vastly more of the pure water than they would of the impure.

ART. VI.—*On Cremation.* BY S. W. GIBBONS, F.C.S.

[Read 13th July, 1874.]

ART. VII.—*Is the Eucalyptus a Fever-destroying Tree?*

By J. BOSISTO, Esq.

[Read 10th August, 1874.]

In many places on the continent of Europe and elsewhere, experiments have been made to acclimatise our *eucalypti*, more especially the "*globulus*," or blue-gum species.

The rapidity of its growth, its pretty ovate, and afterwards lanceolate leaf, its early maturity, together with its power to absorb considerable moisture, and to permeate the air with its peculiar odour, led to the belief that this tree, attractive in itself, exerts a beneficial influence upon malarious districts. But this species, if considered apart from its *congénères*, does not supply sufficient information so as to arrive at anything like a satisfactory answer.

In the consideration of the question, is the *eucalyptus* a fever-destroying tree? or, in other words, does it tend to lessen malaria or to destroy miasmatic poison? we propose to regard the whole of the *eucalypt* vegetation.

If we journey from Melbourne or from other centres of